

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 52.

MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1,480.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.	
North.	South.
No. 4 6:30 a. m.	No. 5 6:30 a. m.
No. 4 3:37 p. m.	No. 1 3:35 p. m.
No. 5 arrives 7:30 a. m.	No. 3 7:32 p. m.
Local 8:46 p. m.	Local 10:15 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.		South.	
No. 4 8:00 a. m.	No. 8 7:52 a. m.	No. 5 6:30 a. m.	No. 1 3:35 p. m.
No. 6 1:05 p. m.	No. 8 6:30 p. m.	No. 7 3:35 p. m.	No. 3 7:32 p. m.
No. 8 5:50 p. m.	No. 9 6:30 p. m.	No. 10 7:30 a. m.	No. 2 8:46 p. m.
Local 3:30 p. m.	Local 2 29 a. m.		

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST.	
Daily.....	2:00 a. m.
Daily.....	9:05 a. m.
No. 10.....	Daily.....
No. 12.....	Daily.....
No. 13.....	Daily.....
No. 14.....	12:00 p. m.
GOING WEST.	
No. 1.....	Daily.....
No. 2.....	Daily.....
No. 7.....	Daily.....
No. 10.....	Daily.....
No. 12.....	Daily.....
No. 13.....	Daily.....
No. 14.....	5:45 p. m.
Local.....	8:20 p. m.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, Office over Dielheus's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.
D. F. REINHOLD, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O.

R. B. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 16 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio, \$150,000 Capital, S. Hunt President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigar Factory, a store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALZELLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

D. L. HENRY NOLD, Physician and Surgeon, No. 96 Tremont Street, MASSILLON, O.

D. L. W. KIPPEN, dentist, etc. Practice, Office No. 65 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m. Office over day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 p. m. 6 to 8 p. m.

Office over Oldendorff's Jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

H. S. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of N. Y. City Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

R. G. SELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwards and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of County Produce. Warehouses in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

H. E. OHRLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc., No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

J. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEI, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of S. Martin Veller, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. Dated May 25, 1888.

HENRY WETTER.

Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Christian, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. All indebtedness due to said estate are required to make prompt settlement, and all claims against said estate must be reported to payment.

NATHAN E. MOFFITT.

Administrator.

Administrator Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Christian, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. All indebtedness due to said estate are required to make prompt settlement, and all claims against said estate must be reported to payment.

M. SYLVESTER HIGARD.

Administrator.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

Patents—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, etc., and on reasonable terms.

W. A. REDMOND.

Administrator.

Administrator Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Christian, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased. All indebtedness due to said estate are required to make prompt settlement, and all claims against said estate must be reported to payment.

NATHAN E. MOFFITT.

Administrator.

C. F. FEUCHTINGER.

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MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

HERE AND THERE.

An Excited Editor—Massillon's Brick Industry—As to Valuations—What an Iron Master says of the Turf—The National Trotting Association.

If the winsome editor of the Navarre Independent will bridle for a moment his wild flights of imagination, and kindly re-read the little article he so furiously lashes, he will discover that he has done an unintentional injustice to this paper and that he ought to own it. It appears that in commenting upon a local matter, this paper took occasion to declare that "at present there is little or no coal in the vicinity of Navarre." And thereupon the Independent of Navarre waxed furiously angry and accused THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT of awful things. Firstly, of fibbing; secondly, of coveting credit from the coal possessions of our Navarre neighbors; and thirdly, of laboring under the delusion that Stark county is a ward of Massillon, instead of Massillon being a portion of Stark county.

In fact one might suppose that this paper had assumed an attitude of belligerence toward Navarre, instead of wishing for it all possible prosperity, and sounding a loud amen! whenever a drill hole stops in coal. Firstly, as to the fib. It is recorded in the columns of that astute organ, the Navarre Independent, that there is little or no coal near Navarre at present. Indeed, that journal at one time feared the total collapse of the town. But there are dull times in all coal countries, and Navarre is no exception. Though there are very few mines running there now, there will be plenty more soon, and when THE INDEPENDENT gave publicity to the offensive sentence it also announced that Navarre would soon be burdened with prosperity. Secondly, The INDEPENDENT endeavors to live up to the scriptural injunction, and does not mind where the coal is, whether north or south, just so that it is in this valley and when it classes Navarre coal, with all the other near by coals, as Massillon coal, it does so because the geologist tells us that that is the proper name. Thirdly—well, THE INDEPENDENT hopes that its Navarre namesake is now in such a beatific frame of mind that it will spare the trouble of reply to the last allegation.

The Chapman correspondent announced this week, that the works of the Massillon Fire Brick and Stone Company would probably be enlarged very soon. He wrote truly. The company are considering the advisability of closing the parent establishment at Homestead, Pa., one of the oldest and best known fire brick plants in the country, and correspondingly increasing the size of the Massillon plant. It means that Massillon, without cost or effort, is to be made the base of operations on a very large scale, and that the business men of this city will reap the principal benefit. This simple statement, which is worth more perhaps, than if it were made to cover a column, has a peculiar force at this time, when there is doubt in the minds of those in power, as to whether to say, none but Massillon brick shall be placed upon our streets. The question arises, can Massillon afford to permit any but Massillon brick go down? Lay aside every thought of pride, and answer the question as a plain business proposition. Every time this company increases its working force, Massillon is benefited. This voluntary investment, without solicitation from local capitalists, proves that Massillon is peculiarly fitted for the industry. The beds of fire clay are inexhaustible. There is no limit to the magnitude upon which business can be carried on, right in this city. Can we afford to hamper it in its infancy, by ourselves confessing doubt as to the quality of the product? What grocer would buy his goods at another store? The very idea of Massillon's going abroad for paving brick, sounds like carrying coals to New Castle. This is a study of the matter from a selfish and mercenary point of view.

A member of the board of equalization thinks THE INDEPENDENT's deduction from the fact that the valuation of personal property has been reported by the assessors at less than a year ago as rather too strongly drawn. The point aimed at by this paper was that the assessors had been wonderfully successful in not finding a good deal of existing property to tax. While he, too, inclines to this belief, he does not think that the decrease in the valuation necessarily proves it. He claims that after a year in which much building has been done, there is always a drop in the amount of personal property returned, as credits of different sorts go into the cost of construction.

Here is a little interview which appeared in last Sunday's New York Tribune, secured by its famous "Man About Town":

"One of the oldest iron masters in the country is Joseph Corns, of Massillon, O., who is at the head of a large rolling mill. He is reported to be a native of Wales, but he has been making iron or manufacturing in iron here since 1837. Chatting here about the present condition and future prospects of the iron trade, he said: 'At no time since I have been acquainted with iron making in America has it been so low an ebb as now. The depression has not reached my concern yet, because we manufacture specialties on long contracts, but if it lasts until fall we and a great many others will be obliged to stop work. The tariff agitation has much to do with it. I have made up my mind not to worry, because I think I can stand

whatever the country can stand. I know what the result will be, for I have seen it in 1839, in 1846 and in 1857. Protective tariff is the keynote of our prosperity.'

Mr. Charles E. Gager, the assistant secretary of the National Trotting Association, and who, by the way, would be very glad indeed to have the Massillon horsemen to execute their long standing threat to organize an association, in a letter to this paper upon other matters writes:

The aim of the National Association is generally to promote the interests of the trotting turf and particularly to care for and protect the interests of its individual members in the way of assisting them through its system of suspensions, in collecting the entrance dues contracted by parties desiring to compete in their speed classes and also to preserve proper decorum and discipline during their meetings, protecting the judges of races from assault and the abusive language that is too frequently indulged in by drivers in non-association tracks.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp withdraws his Resignation.

[Monday's Daily.]

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp has withdrawn his resignation as rector of St. Timothy's church. This was the good news that passed quickly among his parishioners yesterday afternoon, giving to all unspeakable relief and satisfaction. Since the vestry meeting last Monday night, every member of the congregation, members of other congregations, and even members of no congregation, have waited upon him, showing the necessity for his remaining, and urging him to stay. Not a stone was left unturned, nor an argument unspoken that could weigh. Saturday night the vestry held another meeting, but to no purpose. The members would not accept the resignation, nor would Mr. Kemp withdraw it. It was agreed then, to hold another meeting immediately after the Sunday evening service, and settle the second on a shoot-off.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE TRIGGER.

Yesterday's Score—Arrangements for the Tri-May Meet.

Captain Clutz has been working out the details of the tri-city match, the first of which is to take place next Friday. Fourteen men, divided into three teams, will shoot the sixteen competitors if satisfactory to Captain Clarke, of Canton. Massillon and Canton are to each furnish one judge, and Wooster the reverse. All decisions are to be final, and to be scored as such. Captain Clutz announces the following arrangement of teams for the Massillon club:

No. 1.—L. Shauft, G. T. Borden, Wm Russell, and David Reed.

No. 2.—J. H. Hunt, E. L. Arnold, J. Lutz, George Dobeon.

No. 3.—F. A. Sharpnack, Frank Heiman, C. L. McLain, Wm. Caldwell, P. H. Blumenschein, F. A. Brown.

Alternates.—H. W. Loeffler, J. Clutz.

The following score was made by the Gun Club, Friday afternoon at their weekly field meeting. Instead of the usual twenty single and fifteen double, there were twenty-five single rises and three pairs of doubles:

	Singles.	Doubles.
E. L. Arnold	19	4
W. C. Russell	12	4
D. Reed	20	4
C. L. McLain	19	3
G. T. Borden	16	3
J. Lutz	11	1
Geo. Dobeon	13	—
F. A. Sharpnack	20	4
J. H. Hunt	21	4
Gust Kreyer	9	—
F. Heiman	20	5
J. Clutz	19	4
Wm. Caldwell	14	4
Ph. Blumenschein	19	—
F. A. Brown	15	—
L. Shauft	22	4

Mr. Shauft was awarded the first medal for singles, and Mr. Hunt the second. Mr. Heiman was awarded the first medal for doubles, and Mr. Reed won the second on a shoot-off.

O. N. G. Encampment.

By order of the Governor, Adjutant General Axline yesterday issued an order fixing the date of the National Guard encampment at this city from August 28 to September 4, inclusive. The adjutant general is by the same order placed in command of the National Guard of the State and will proceed to organize a general staff. No enlistments, except re-enlistments, will be made between June 30 and September 5 of this year, and all enlistment rolls will be forwarded to these headquarters within five days after the close of the quarter ending June 30. Any organization that fails to show, on entering camp, reasonable proficiency in company drill and in the manual of arms, or is un instructed in the military courtesies and guard duty, will be promptly mustered out of the service as inefficient.—Ohio State Journal.

The County Treasury.

Joseph Frease and A. S. Van Buskirk, the committee appointed by Probate Judge Fawcett to make the semi-annual examination of the treasury has made its report. It shows a total of \$1,223.64 in the treasury, an excess of \$1,619.28 over the amount due the county and city from the treasurer. The county fund as usual, is over-drawn, the overdraft amounting to \$38,316.44, but provision has been made for its replenishing. The only other county fund overdrawn is that for bridges, \$1,151.02 being the overdraft. The county poor fund contains over \$11,000. The total in the county treasury is \$20,601.93.—Canton Repository.

The Wheeling Extension.

Two parties are working at cross purposes in the matter of building a line of road which shall connect Bowerston, the present eastern terminus of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, and the other is a company called the South Pennsylvania & Ohio, of which Judge R. H. Cochran, of Toledo, is president. This company claims to control most of the right of way between Martin's Ferry to Bowerston as well as a bridge franchise across the river. It appears that the South Pennsylvania & Ohio Company wants to build a "union" road over the route in question, which may be used jointly by different companies as an entrance to Wheeling. Judge Cochran says the Wheeling Company is obtaining right of way under the name of a "dummy" road entitled the Harrison, Jefferson & Belmont railroad company, and is "bulldozing" people into making contracts. A great many other things of similar import are asserted, and the people of Wheeling are exhorted not to favor anybody or company other than the South Pennsylvania & Ohio, which is the only true and disinterested friend to the city of Wheeling in Martin's Ferry. The struggle is going on to wax warm.—Toledo Blade.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in all stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores debilitated nerve tissues, restores the body by sickness, mental work or excessive use of liquor, opium and tobacco. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.

A Babe in the House

is the source of much sunshine and joy, brightening many a dark cloud and lightening many a heavy load—but joys continual abide only in a healthy body. The Creator with great wisdom has distributed over the earth vegetable remedies for every ill of the human kind. This marvelous Laboratory reveals its secrets to man only by long and searching labor. Few men have attained greater success than Dr. R. V. Pierce, nor devised for suffering humanity a greater production than his "Golden Medical Discovery," the unfailing remedy for consumption in its earlier stages, as well as for chronic nasal catarrh, scrofula, tumors, and all blood disorders.

THE DOG QUESTION.

Some Common Sense Ideas on the Much Discussed Subject.

MR. EDITOR.—"Love me, love my dog." This sentiment has been so generally recognized as to pass into a proverb, and there are many who echo the words of Byron who caused to be engraved on the tombstone of a much loved dog—"Here lies the most faithful friend I ever had." In this day of wholesale poisoning on our streets it is time some one came to the rescue of the dogs. And as putting in public places, the law which legalizes the killing of any dog found on the streets unaccompanied by its owner, seems to have given license to evil-disposed boys or men to distribute poison in various parts of the town thereby causing the cruel death of several dogs who were valued and loved by their owners. I here insert, although already once published in your columns the law respecting the distribution of poison, which reads as follows: "Whoever leaves or deposits poison, or any substance containing poison, in any common street or alley, lane or thoroughfare of any kind, or any yard or inclosure other than the yard or inclosure occupied by such person, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days or both, and shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained thereby."

The desire to put in order the unsightly spot of ground called the park, is commendable though late in time, and if vagrant dogs make that their rendezvous, let them be dispatched without cruelty by the proper authorities, who ought to be a terror to evil-doers to the extent that those who place poison here and there, could not escape detection and consequent punishment. On the contrary, many citizens and among them those who ought to have a keener sense of justice, and a more refined instinct, have regarded the indiscriminate slaughter of the dogs as a subject for coarse jokes. Such talk in public, and the press is not entirely exempt, helps to cultivate a disregard for the kind and considerate treatment of animals, whereas on the contrary, the young should be taught, and the old who do not already know it, that unkindness to an animal indicates a brutal and degraded mind, and is an act for which the law holds a punishment over the head of the offender. The ferreting out and punishing of these acts of cruelty to animals, lies within the province of the Humane Society, but the citizens of Massillon will not support such a society, as has been proven by past experience, and today, horses in our streets may be over-loaded, over-driven or abused in various ways and nobody is concerned. The town ought to pay willingly a reasonable compensation to an agent of the regularly organized society to enable him to give his time to the business of enforcing the law in this matter. Such work can not be done at odd times, it needs the undivided attention of one person, and a liberal salary should be given to an officer who would make it his business to see that the laws pertaining to cruelty to animals and children, are enforced and punishment administered. C. M. E.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regulates the Pig Nuisance.

Mr. J. K. Russell alone did not attend the meeting of the board of health last night, and he was absent from the city.

The bill of F. H. Rose, sanitary inspector, for \$18 was ordered paid; also the bill of John Miller for \$11.35.

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A resolution was passed ordering a

nuisance in the basement of the Beatty block, to be abated within twenty days.

The city council, at the request of the board of health, having passed an ordinance forbidding the keeping of pigs in the city except by permission of the board of health, it became necessary to define the conditions under which permits should be granted. It was resolved that the following conditions must be complied with: All pig pens must be removed seventy-five feet from any dwelling or well. All pig pens must be at least ten feet distant from the line of any street, alley or adjacent lot. All pig pens must be kept in an inoffensive condition, otherwise the health officer is authorized to revoke the permit.

A resolution was passed directing the health officer to retain the services of the sanitary inspector until the middle of September.

DR. FLAGG'S FAMILY OINTMENT.

Never fails to soothe and heal, burns, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever or aches, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and post-operative cures, piles, or no pay required.

It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

There are said to be 200,000 persons in New York City who don't speak English.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It is safe to cure old chronic cases.

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering.

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonial. Do not suffer instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 25 and 15 per box.

30 cts. per box.

Dr. Frazier's Throat Balsam & Lung

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, colds,

sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all other throat troubles.

It strengthens the lungs and instantly relieves all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cold.

It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life.

It is put up in large sizes per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

30 cts. per box.

You can buy any kind of a hammock

from a 14 foot braided Mexican to a fine

Bay State wove, of the Independent Co.

from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per box.

30 cts. per box.

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MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

Massillon Independent.

(FIRSTLY ESTABLISHED IN 1866.)

(DAILY EDITIONS, IN MDT.)

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

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MASSILLON.

— OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Two Months.....	25
Three Months.....	12 1/2
WEEKLY.....	1 1/2

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. 45.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1888.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
JOHN SHERMAN.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL J. RYAN.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOSEPH P. BARDURY.

For Member Board of Public Works
WILLIS S. JONES
Electors at Large,
A. H. MATSON.
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress Eighteenth District,
MAJOR WM. MCKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector,
J. W. McCORMONDS.

The Emperor Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

BERLIN, June 15.—Emperor Frederick of Germany died at 8 o'clock this morning.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT is a quarter of a century old to-day.

The Gresham boom is on the wane.

The board of education should remonstrate against that final b on the Pium street signs.

June, the strawberry festival, and all the necessary elements but the strawberry itself, is upon us.

Cleveland and Thurman badges made of Coventry, England, silk, are now on sale in New York.

The most economical work the city can order will be to engage the services of some competent engineer to lay out a complete sewer system.

That pleasant harmony so characteristic of little birds in their nests, does not seem to exist between the city engineer and the city council.

Ex-Governor Hoadly has been pleased to declare, "I shall vote the Democratic ticket, although I like the tail of it as well as some other people love the head."

As every vice president who had passed the age of sixty when elected to office died in office, Mr. Thurman's desire for a Democratic victory will be tempered by moderation.

That respected Quaker gentlemen and fine old Republican, Jonathan A. Chace, of Rhode Island, has been re-elected United States Senator. He is not brilliant but he is solid.

The United States geological survey states that the total production of all kinds of commercial coal in 1887 was 123,965,255 tons, an increase over 1886 of 16,203,046 tons.

The county fund is overdrawn by \$38,816.44, but it is stated that the commissioners have made provisions for its replenishment. It would be interesting to hear just what provisions have been made.

Four years ago a liberal tip given to the doorkeeper would have admitted the donor to the convention building. The patriots who expect to get in that way this year should read the precautions taken to prevent it.

The papers that find comfort in declaring that no United States Senator was ever elected president, and from this affirm that Mr. Sherman will not be the exception, forget that President Garfield was a senator at the time of his nomination and election.

If it required only the influence of the Canton Democrat and the New York Sun, our own Major McKinley would understand, be nominated on Mr. Davis' platform. "Suits for ten dollars a piece and no shoddy. But the probability is that Senator Sherman will be selected, and we shall have a campaign of reason. Major McKinley would make an excellent successor to Mr. Sherman."

The Chicago convention building will seat something like seven thousand people, or three hundred less than the exposition building used four years ago. But its seats are so arranged that every one will be within in one hundred feet of the speaker's platform, and there will not be a seat from which a full view of the proceedings cannot be obtained. In this it will be the opposite of the St. Louis hall, where many spectators were removed four hundred feet from the speaker's platform, and entirely out of ear-shot. Up to date, the members of the national committee have received applications for one hundred thousand tickets, and to satisfy this enormous demand each one has but seven tickets at his personal disposal. Provisions have been made for the accommodation of all members of Congress, and two hundred distinguished Republicans.

"Distinguished Republicans" are ex-members of Congress, ex-cabinet members and others, whose total number is nine hundred, the most of whom are faintly remembered outside the directory in which their names are found.

An esteemed correspondent ventures to write: "It is to be hoped that the Republican convention to be assembled at Chicago next week, will drop all millionaires as candidates, and all others who may be tinctured with the flavor of the 'bar.' This is a wearisome platitude. The Republican party is without Paynes, though not without millionaires. There is no more reason why the possession of millions should be a bar to the presidency than the lack of them. The Chicago Convention will not take the question into consideration. This smelling about the bunghole is one of the easiest ways of developing trouble where none exists.

The assertion that W. L. Scott made in congress recently that he paid the highest wages to his employees and paid cash, shows how perfectly some of our great men have learned the art of prevarication. Mr. Scott has always had a store established and run in connection with his mining business, and at present is running three large stores, and his employees are paid principally in coupons to be used in the store instead of the boasted cash—West Newton (Pa.) Times.

The New York Sun affectionately congratulates the doughty Democrats who did not get to St. Louis, and closes thus:

Good for the county commissioners. They will open the needed street connecting South Erie street and the old Pigeon Run road. A long suffering public is thankful. The next thing to be done is to bring that portion of the city called "Fetersburg" into the corporate limits. That, and adjacent territory will soon be more closely joined to the city, and is so thickly settled that it certainly ought to be included in the city proper. If lots in that neighborhood are sold at city prices on the strength of their practical location in the city, they ought to pay city taxes.

The Harrison contingent at Chicago will number 1500 souls, and the Sherman club will be there 2,000 members strong. General Alger is going to have a few friends on the ground—a thousand or two, and Allison will send 500 neighbors over to see how the thing is done. The Gresham boomers in Chicago have the advantage of concentrated strength, but as they have not succeeded in securing an undue proportion of convention admission tickets, they will not be much better off, than the adherents of other candidates.

The States counted as certain to go Republican, control 182 electoral votes, and do not include New York, Indiana, Connecticut or West Virginia. With 182 votes as a basis, there are four calculations by which the 201 votes and over, necessary to elect, can be secured. New York can give the required majority. Indiana and New Jersey without New York can do it. Indiana and Connecticut can also do it; and Indiana and West Virginia can do it though this is not a favorite combination.

The Independent's daily prayer is that one of the able and enlightened members of the council will some day arise and move that the final and surplicious b which appears in Plain street, as she is spelled, be expunged from the records wherever found, and that the city engineer be instructed to engage the services of an artist and paint pot to perform the same work upon the street signs.

Michael Davis believes that the effort of the government to win over the Irish in the commencing great public works, without changing the existing political conditions, is in plain terms a bribe, and he does not think that the Irish people will sell their birthright for a mess of Balfour's porridge.

The Independent Company receive no options for any publication in the world.

Because the State allows premiums for dead sparrows, the amateur sportsmen seem to believe that the laws regulating the use of guns in crowded communities have been suspended.

This sounds well. It is from the London Star:

"We may very well re-echo the enthusiasm on this side of the water for the re-election of President Cleveland means the adoption of his programme of tariff revision, and his ideas on that subject go a long way towards free trade."

Says Senator Voorhees of General Gresham:

There is nothing that any man can say against him. He has a personal courage which is rare, and which has gained distinction for him, and he is just as courageous in political matters. My fight against him in Indiana and elsewhere could only be one of party principle.

The Mansfield Shield and Banner (Dem.) gracefully says: "But to be plain with the once noble old Roman, he is in his dotage, and while he is wandering around like a ghost on the bank of the Styx, he might as well know that he has not been the ideal of the Democracy he supposed he was since when, in 1877, he refused to vote to check the damnable presidential steal, although in a position so to do."

The assertion that W. L. Scott made in congress recently that he paid the highest wages to his employees and paid cash, shows how perfectly some of our great men have learned the art of prevarication. Mr. Scott has always had a store established and run in connection with his mining business, and at present is running three large stores, and his employees are paid principally in coupons to be used in the store instead of the boasted cash—West Newton (Pa.) Times.

The New York Sun affectionately congratulates the doughty Democrats who did not get to St. Louis, and closes thus:

And, finally, to the noblest Roman of them all, to Samuel Jackson Randall, the heartiest congratulations! The sunlight of power may not shine upon him for the moment, but the people know him and give him their unbought love, and all that confidence and honor which is not born of benefits received or fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, but which proceeds from the sincere appreciation of a character without guile, and patriotic services without a selfish purpose.

But what says Henry Watterson who is surely as well informed as any Democrat in the South. In The Forum he writes:

I should be entitled to no respect or credit if I pretended that there is either a fair poll or count of the vast overflow of black votes in States where there is a negro majority, or that, in the nature of things present there can be. There was not when the ballot box was guarded by Federal bayonets. There is not now. There can be only when both races divide on other than race lines, and when the disappearance of old antagonisms, new issues, involving differences of opinions among the whites and blacks alike, remove from each the dangers of bygone conflict.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette well says that it is not fighting the people of the South, but is contending for equality, and if, showing up the fact that the whites in the South Atlantic and the Gulf States are about equal in numbers with the blacks and vote for both, giving the white man there two votes to our one, is aggressiveness, then we shall continue to be aggressive."

To which the Atlanta Constitution replies:

"Every fair-minded man in the country is convinced that there is nothing in this balderdash, and that The Gazette and its following is only prompted by hope of political gain in its continued abuse of the South. But they will fail in their effort, and one more verdict from the people will so effectively rivet them in the rear that what they say in future, on this line, will pass unnoticed."

Civil service reform is not in the platform because the Democratic party is tired of playing wet nurse to sham and a fraud. If the managers desire an honest and economical administration of the government, if they want to elect a president, he has the confidence of the country, they will have to take George Cleveland as a Democrat pure and simple. To Mr. George Wilson Curtis, Mr. George Jones, and Mr. T. L. Gorlkin, we extend new assurances of our most distinguished consideration—Atlanta Constitution.

The Independent Company receive no options for any publication in the world.

A QUEER CASE.

ESTHER BELLERBY TAKEN FROM HER PARENTS.

And Finally Returned through the Medium of the Police.

[Monday's Daily.]

Robert Bellerby and his family of four children are emigrants from England, and they arrived in Massillon on May 30, coming from the West.

Very soon after settling here they told a strange story to Wm. A. Pietzcker concerning the loss of their daughter, and through his instrumentality that daughter was returned to them.

It seems that while on the cars bound for Massillon they made the acquaintance of a very respectable appearing man who gave his name as Charles Fiester, with the rather indefinite address, "31st ward, Pittsburgh." Fiester made himself exceedingly agreeable, and left the impression of an agreeable gentleman worthy of trust and esteem. He devoted himself especially to the twelve year old daughter Esther Bellerby, a comely and intelligent child, very large for her age. So attracted was he, that before Massillon was reached, he proposed to adopt her, stating his willingness and ability to give her a good education and a more than comfortable home. The Bellerby's say that they cannot understand now what spell was upon them that they could seriously listen to such a proposition. But they did, and even the child herself, seemed anxious to leave her parents and go on with the new found friend.

And so the separation took place. The little one went on to Pittsburgh and the parents got off at Massillon.

But no communication passed afterward between them, and the parents, when too late, realizing the full import of what they had done, went nearly distracted.

They turned to Mr. Pietzcker and he at once telegraphed to the rather ambiguous address given by Fiester, but received no reply. Failing thus, he wrote a statement to the chief of police. Word was received yesterday that the child had been traced and that an officer should be sent to get her. Marshal Wendling at once left and returned this noon bringing the little girl, who tells a story far different from the picture painted by Fiester.

She says that instead of having ample means he is an ordinary mechanic who sets up bridges. That they were all compelled to live in one room, and that she was made to suffer many indignities.

It is suspected from the treatment she received that the girl has been saved from the worst fate that could befall her. Fiester was not at home when the officer took her away, and his wife vigorously protested.

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"AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA."

The Programme for the Commencement Exercises.

"To the stars through difficulties," say the members of the high school class of '88, or as they more classically put it, "ad astera per aspera." With this motto they will graduate from school life on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, in the High School hall, at 8 o'clock. The following is the programme which will be carried out:

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

March..... Marcelllo..... Petee

Invocation..... Rev. N. P. Bailey, D. D.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discoveries this Week by Independent Investigators

Akron's bonded indebtedness is \$178,680.

The C. L. & W. Sunday trains are doing a heavy business.

An Akron policeman had his beard pulled out in a tussle with a tough.

Malcolm Biddle was Tuesday night elected collector for the Retail Merchants Association.

The strawberry meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held on the county fair grounds next Wednesday.

The Rev. H. J. Becker, the well known church worker and lecturer has just returned from a sojourn in the Holy Land.

The Massillon Lodge, Amalgamated Association, have passed resolutions complimentary to Major McKinley and Congressman Foran for their fight against the Mills bill.

"Fritz," the well-known big white dog owned by R. H. Folger, esq., fell a victim to the cruel poisoners Monday morning, on his way down town. It is thought that he may recover.

By a vote of sixty-four to twenty-six the stockholders of the Canton base ball association recommended that Sunday games be played. Canton is fast learning how to loosely observe the day.

A number of Massillon coal operators are in Cleveland attending the convention of the Western Coal Dealers Association. To-morrow they visit Lakeview cemetery and take a ride on the lake.

The Rev. Jno. Wilson has extended an invitation to the school board and the teachers in the public schools to attend service in the First M. E. Church next Sunday evening, to listen to a sermon on teachers and their work.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival in the basement of the church, Tuesday evening, June 19. The proceeds to be applied to the organ fund. Generous patronage is solicited.

A stranger stopped at Albright Kessler's den on Railroad street Tuesday afternoon, and while there was allowed to examine Kessler's gold watch. The man put the watch in his pocket and started for the door. He ran up the front Wayne track and eluded all pursuers.

The Canton Democrat, since the change of ownership, still "drops into poetry," although that sweet singer, A. McGregor, is no longer about to turn the crank. It is the Democrat's mission, apparently, to nominate McKinley for the presidency.

About one hundred Odd Fellows from Massillon attended the temple dedication ceremonies in Canton on Saturday. They were handsomely entertained, provided with luncheon, and took part in a parade, in which there were fifteen hundred men in line.

Main street is likely to be torn up between the canal and Mill street during the next few weeks, as the property owners are making necessary changes in gas, sewer and water pipes, so that the street need not be opened after the paving is completed.

Russell & Co. have received orders for six car loads of machinery to go to Portland, Or., one to Idaho and one to Montana Territory, making in all about thirty car loads shipped to the Pacific coast trade and territory tributary to the Portland house so far this season.

Massillon is the very best market they have, say the Marietta strawberry growers, who ship to this city from twenty-five to thirty bushels daily during the season. The Marietta berries ripen earlier than those of Stark county, and their sale does not interfere with the marketing of the home crop.

The Republican club held a business meeting Tuesday, in Justice Rogers' office. The Hon. S. A. Conrad very kindly offered the club the free use of his hall if they would furnish it. Another meeting will be held on June 22 in Justice Rogers' office, to decide how to furnish the hall. As this meeting will be immediately after the Chicago convention, it ought to excite much interest.

At a meeting of the Warwick Guards held Tuesday night, Dr. L. Henry Nold, was elected to the vacant office of first lieutenant, receiving 20 votes; Bert Miller received 5 and C. Doxsee 1. Edward Yost was elected temporary treasurer. The Canton Independent Battalion was notified that it would not be convenient to entertain it at present.

Dr. C. F. Porter has sold his drug store to a new firm, Jones & Pringle. The stock is now being invoiced, and the transfer will soon be made. Mr. F. E. Pringle will be the active member of the firm. He is a young and energetic Pennsylvanian who has been attracted to Massillon. He contemplates numerous improvements in the business.

Mr. Robert W. Merriman, of Canton, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Merriman was accused by a little girl of less than a dozen years, with having used indecent language, and pleaded guilty of the charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, and having no money, was put in jail, but was dismissed this morning, his wife having settled for him.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Miss Mame Sitala is visiting Canton friends.

D. M. Kerstetter has been allowed a pension.

Mrs. Eva Shafer has returned from Cleveland.

Mrs. J. W. Hisey has returned from Denver, Col.

Mrs. A. Harsh is visiting her daughter Mrs. Straw, in Akron.

Will Winold, of Cleveland, visited with his parents over Sunday.

Miss Anna Leise, of Wooster, is the guest of Miss Ella Gise, East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Russell are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, in Cleveland.

Mr. Walter Hisey, of Wellington, O., is visiting his brother, Dr. Hisey, on Wellman street.

Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Jacob Yunker, of Canal Fulton, are visiting the family of Rev. P. J. Buehl.

Mrs. Dr. Little, of Warren, O., is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Knapp, on Prospect street.

Messrs. Harry Ziegler and Gust Oppenheimer, of Canton, are the guests of W. H. Ertle, on Mill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hering are visiting Mrs. Hering's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Jones of Sherridownville.

Miss Clara Harsh left on Monday for Ft. Wayne, and other Indiana cities, expecting to be absent several weeks.

Mrs. Dr. Jerrold, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. A. Metz. Dr. and Mrs. Jerrold resided in this city fifteen years ago.

The handsome and familiar form of Karl F. Miller appeared in the city on Saturday, and as usual, disappeared on Monday.

Miss Sallie Wyandt, of Wilmot, and Miss Ella Burry and Mr. Frank James, of New Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Arnold.

Jerome Bayliss, who for several years has been in Cleveland, is making one of his few and short visits with relatives in Massillon. He will return this week.

Mrs. J. F. Pocock and children are in the east and expect to attend the Vassar commencement. Miss Gertrude will graduate from that institution this year.

Joseph Schrader, who moved to Canton a year ago, has concluded to re-establish himself in this city, and has purchased the Peter Crone property in the fourth ward.

Kent Jarvis rejoices that the year at the Case school has ended, and that he is at home for the summer vacation. He has brought with him a friend, Mr. Geo. M. Potter, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Wm. N. Thornburgh has accepted a position in the office of the Valley railway, at Akron, and much to the regret of his many Massillon friends, threatens soon to move there.

The Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., of this city is in Westerville, attending the meeting of the board of trustees of Otterbein University, located in that place. Dr. Booth has just been re-elected president of the board. The attendance is excellent.

The popular president of the city council, Mr. Philip Blumenschein, passed one of the few milestones in his life Tuesday, and the Harmonia band happened around in the evening to remind him of it. It was a pleasant event, as is everything in which the band and Mr. Blumenschein take part.

Dr. H. C. Royer left Wednesday afternoon for a two months' trip in the wild and boundless West. The doctor expects to enter California from the south, visit all its principal cities and towns, and go north as far as Portland, Or. He will study the country thoroughly, and does not look upon the journey altogether as a pleasure jaunt.

A BISHOP AT LAST.

Dr. Nichols, of Philadelphia, Elected.

SANDSKY, June 13.—The Episcopal convention made the election of assistant bishop the special order for 3 p. m. Nominations were made as follows: Reverend doctors W. F. Nichols, Philadelphia, George Williamson Smith, president Trinity college, Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Bates, rector of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland. Mr. Nichols was elected by a bare majority, at 11 o'clock.

Plenty of Beer at Meyer's Lake.

CANTON, O., June 11.—At a local option election in Canton township, exclusive of the city of Canton, the "wets" won by a majority of seventy-five out of a total vote of three hundred and seventy-four. The "wets" had the use of considerable boodle to assist them in carrying the day.

Company for Army.

The county commissioners were in the city Wednesday, for the purpose of equalizing some country property near here, and to investigate as to the necessities of Company F, Eighth Regiment O. N. G. It seems probable that an armory will be rented for the present, until a site for a permanent building can be obtained. The commissioners seem to think that the city ought to furnish the location, if they agree to erect the building.

THE CITY COUNCIL

MAKES A CHANGE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Miller indulges in a few choice remarks, and there is much plain talking.

There was a hot and sulphurous time Wednesday in the council hall, but no blood was spilled, and Messrs. Boerner and Hering were not on the field of battle.

The street commissioners report for the week ending June 9, \$59,50 was accepted.

The ordinance regulating the manner of making gas, water and sewer pipe connections was read the second time.

Engineer Miller reported, that to draw the water from the territory north of North street, west of Center street, east of Cedar street, and south of Cherry street, it would be necessary to change the grade on both Cherry and High streets.

Mr. Volkmar moved that the city clerk advertise the proposed change according to the engineer's profile. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Leu: That stone crossings be laid on the west side of South Mill street across South and Oak streets; also across Mill street on the north side of South street, and across Mill, on the south side of Oak street. Passed.

The health officer communicated the action of the board of health, condemning, as nuisances the private sewers emptying into Sippo creek, and asking the council to take steps to abate the same.

Mr. Bowman moved that the report be referred to the solicitor, the paving and grading committee, and the board of health, to report at the next meeting. Carried.

C. W. Kline asked permission to remove a frame building on South East street to South street, and to occupy part of South street for building purposes. Granted.

The street commissioner reported a bill against J. R. Dunn of \$2,25, for cleaning his gutter. Referred back to that official for collection.

Resolution by Mr. Volkmar: That a stone crossing be laid across Tremont street, on the west side of South. Erie. Passed.

Resolution by Mr. Leu: That stone crossings be laid across Main street at Muskingum, across West street on the south side of Main, and across East, on the north side of South street. The clerk advised that before more resolutions of this nature were passed, the council should ascertain how much the proposed street paving would cost, and learn exactly how much money they would have for work of this character. Mr. Leu's resolution was dropped. The paving and grading committee was instructed to report as to which of the crossings authorized to be laid, are most needed.

Mr. Leu thought that the house owned by J. Snyder which occupies a portion of Muskingum street, ought to be moved. He understood that Mr. Snyder was willing to move it, if the city would allow him \$225. He thought that Mr. Snyder should be allowed damages in the sum asked. He moved that this be done.

Mr. Bowman objected. He considered it a question whether or not the council should pay. He moved that the matter be referred to the paving and grading committee, and the solicitor. Carried.

Mr. Jarvis, on behalf of the committee on fire department, reported that a change was desirable in the regulars employed at the central engine house. He moved that Joseph Bamberger be engaged in place of Milton Richardson after July 1. Carried.

Superintendent Hopper, of the Gas Company, inquired if the council desired the gas posts to remain connected. That if such was their wish, new connections must be made before the fire brick on Main street was laid.

Mr. Clutz moved that the new connections be authorized.

Mr. Leu arose with fire in his eye. The new curbing on Wooster street, he said, had clearly been set to wrong stakes. In one place there was a jump of four inches. Any schoolboy could see that the job had been botched.

Engineer Miller plaintively remarked that he dealt with new councils each year. One council would say one thing, and the next another. He tried to satisfy all, and so on and so forth. He was positive that none of his work was wrong, and that none had ever been done over.

Mr. Clutz paralyzed Mr. Miller by stating that in his capacity as a committee man, whose duty it was to see that city work was finished properly, he had examined Miller's Wooster street stakes and found them, as he thought, wrong. He had called Miller's attention to it, but that the latter had insisted that all was right. After the work was under way he had again looked up the matter, and again insisted that the engineer had made a mistake, but that official had claimed that no error was possible. Mr. Volkmar talked in the same strain.

Mr. Bowman remarked that the engineer had certain very plain rules to go by in giving stakes, and that it was his business to follow them without deviation.

Mr. Leu moved that the paving and

grading committee be instructed to have the curbing and guttering on Wooster street properly reset. Carried.

By this time Mr. Engineer Miller was in a most unhappy frame of mind. Mr. Miller pathetically said that he had been treated like a dog, and worse still, he was not paid enough to feed a dog. And then Mr. Miller swore. Now when Mr. Miller begins to swear, he swears with enthusiasm and Teutonic vigor. Far be it from the INDEPENDENT's purpose to reproduce his oaths. It will content itself with saying that they were interesting and inspiring and added much luster to Massillon's municipal government. Finally Mr. Miller said that rather than have any trouble, he would have the whole job done over at his own expense.

President Blumenschein observed that if Mr. Miller did not receive enough to compensate a dog, there was no power on earth to compel him to remain in office. He for one did not like to see city work gone over twice.

In the midst of this oratorical lightning the electric light sputtered and gave up the ghost, leaving the council in darkness. The gas was lighted, but the incident was like rain at a circus. It spoiled the fun, and the council adjourned.

BILLS PAID.

F. Hose \$19.50
John Miller 11.50
John McGregor 11.12
J. W. Cameron 12.65
George Young 17.80
D. A. Miller 19.75
J. W. Cameron 12.12
J. B. Snyder and others 15.00
John Gable 8.40
L. Limbach 102.50

The Pennsylvania Company Improving Again.

The gardeners The INDEPENDENT mentioned some time ago, have arrived at this city, and are working on the grounds of the Pennsylvania Company. Several car loads of rich earth and sod will be landed here to enter into the improvements now being made on the lawns surrounding the station. A handsome stone fountain is being carved for the center ornament. The company is now establishing an immense hot house at Sewickley, and there will be the headquarters of the chief gardener and a large corps of assistants, who will make regular trips over the road, keeping all the station yards in perfect order. They call Massillon their "show station."

A Grand Gift.

L. L. Nave, teacher of the West Brookfield grammar school, received a grand gift at the close of his school Saturday, June 9th. The pupils of his department presented him a very fine 27x40 inch oil painting and a beautiful ink-well as a token of their respect and esteem.

ANON.

FIVE DOLLARS TO CHICAGO AND BACK.

The cut in railroad rates has been made, and the Pennsylvania Company announces this morning a rate of five dollars to Chicago and return. Tickets may be purchased June 16, 17 and 18, and will be good to return until June 25.

Burglars About.

Burglars secured entrance to F. R. Shepley's cigar store, 44 E. Main street, Monday night by picking the lock in the front door. Half a dozen packages of cigarettes, about fifty cigars, and seven dollars in cash which had been left in the till, to make change, were taken. This is the third case of petty robbery within a week.

Kentucky Girl Wins Another Race.

The first race meeting of the year at the Monongahela City driving park, near Pittsburgh, was held on Saturday. The Pittsburgh Times says:

The programme was a 2:30 pacing race for \$50; a 2:40 trotting race for \$100; a 2:35 pacing race for \$100, and a half mile running race for \$25. Kentucky Girl had the call in the 2:40 trotting race. Laird drove her to the wire in the first heat in 2:41; the second in 2:40, and the third and winning heat in 2:40. Coxey was complimented on all sides for the performance of his bay beauty. There were five entries in this race.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can't be sold to competition with the multi-laden of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 106 Wall St. N. Y.

The Handsomest Lady in Massillon

Marked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 5c and \$1.

A LA JESSE JAMES

A BIG FOUR TRAIN BOARDED NEAR CINCINNATI

BY A GANG OF ARMED AND MASKED TRAIN ROBBERS.

The Baggagemaster Probably Fatally Wounded—The Engineer Has a Desperate Hand-to-Hand Encounter With One of the Desperados, and Succeeds in Throwing Him From the Train—Police and Detectives Busy.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—A daring attempt was made Friday night near Darien, ten miles from this city, to rob the Big Four accommodation from Indianapolis, which arrives in this city at 10:40.

The train carries express matter, but the value of that carried Friday night did not amount to more than \$1,000, which was locked up in the safe.

The train, which consisted of an engine, baggage car, smokers' and 11 coaches, left Indianapolis at 6 p. m., and was in charge of Conductor William Loeffler, who was in the service. James Boyd was engineer; Henry Fisher, fireman; John Stucke, brakeman; Joseph Ketcham, baggagemaster, and Henry J. Zimmerman, American express messenger. There were about forty passengers on board the train.

There were at least four engaged in the dastardly work. They wore masks. It is supposed they boarded the train at Delhi. A Mr. Stucke, of Delhi, says he saw four men get on the front platform of the baggage car when the train halted at the depot.

When a short distance east of Delhi Ketcham saw four masked men looking through the glass windows of the front door of the baggage car.

The villains began firing at once through the glass. At the same time, entering the car Ketcham, a brave man, of fine physique, seized his lamp and gallantly resisted the intruders. Three wounds—one on the back of the neck and two near the left groin—did their work, and Ketcham fell fatally wounded.

Express Messenger Zimmerman hurried from the car to the smoker and informed Conductor Loeffler. He at once pulled the bell cord to stop the train. The signal, however, met with no response from the engineer.

The engineer had his hands full, being engaged in a desperate struggle with one of the robbers who had clung over the tender and attacked him with a drawn revolver, threatening to fire if he did not yield. The engineer seized a monkey wrench and closed with the robber in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. Several times the robber tried to fire, but his pistol would not go off. After a fearful struggle the weapon was captured. Fireman Fisher came to the assistance of Engineer Boyd and the robber was hurled from the train at Rapid Run, which, during the struggle, was running at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

Henry Fisher, the fireman, took charge of the engine while Engineer Boyd was wrestling with the robber. He finally came to Boyd's assistance, when he saw he was getting the worst of it.

The other bold robbers escaped in some manner from the train near Trautman's. It had evidently been their intention to rob the express car. They may also have intended to hold up the passengers.

Joe Ketcham, the wounded baggagemaster, was at once conveyed to his home, 119 Mill street. He was waited upon by Dr. C. S. Muscroft, Jr., the company's surgeon.

At 10 a. m. the doctors had removed the two bullets from the abdomen of the injured man, after a very skillful and laceratological operation. They were also compelled to remove eight inches of intestines which had been perforated by the bullets in twelve places. Ketcham held up well under the operation, but his recovery is doubtful. He is thought to be injured in a vital spot. The operation was performed by Drs. Muscroft and Dandridge, assisted by Drs. Oliver, Krieger and Thompson.

H. J. Zimmerman, the American Express company's messenger, who had a narrow escape from death at the hands of the masked robbers, was seen at his home, 273 West Fourth street. He had evidently passed a sleepless night, as he looked baggaged, worn out and nervous.

The following is his story, as told in his own language:

"Ketcham and I were in the baggage car together just this side of Delhi. I looked forward and discerned through the glass of the door three or four heads. So I said to Ketcham, 'There's a pack of bums on the front platform.' We walked forward and I opened the door. We were met by a regular volley of shots. Ketcham cried, 'I am shot,' and fell, while I leaned over to escape the next shot. I tried to get my revolver out of my pocket, but it caught on the lining. I saw at once, though, that they were too many for me, and I retreated through the back door of the next car, where I met the conductor and told him about it. He rang the bell, and when the train slowed up, we went forward and found Ketcham lying on the floor, and the robbers gone."

"When the volley was fired which wounded Ketcham I noticed a man climbing over the fence toward the engine. Each of the robbers was masked with what seemed like a mask of cloth tied over the face and mouth."

"I was not at liberty to do so, but a small amount of my money was in the safe. It was very safe, worth the trouble of robbing."

"Ketcham was at once taken to the hospital, and he was at once diagnosed to be in a critical condition, by special train, under the care of Dr. Loeffler. Orders have been given to get all suitable char-

acter. Drs. T. T. Taylor and C. S. Muscroft are also at the scene. The whole country is aroused, and efforts will be spared to capture the robbers. Tolkeen, a humorist on the Deli pike, two miles east of Delhi, states that when the train passed the toll gate he saw a man run from the track up to the pike, cross it, and up the ravine."

Officer Packer and Bracken attempted to arrest a citizen, a man in a Bonner house, corner of Third and Central avenue, but was called away to a second-story window and escaped.

S. H. Stoltz a bricklayer living on Price and Main, who is working on the new Catholic church, at Delhi, has had an important clew, which goes before the police through Mountaineer's widow, Sedamsville. When a train, he discovered a big pool of blood in the pathway. He was sure it could not have been there when he went home by the same path the night before. Sedamsville is only four or five miles from Delhi, and the supposition is that the masked robbers had gone in that direction and that the pool of blood was the result of the injuries of the one who had been thrown from the train in a hand-to-

hand encounter by Engineer Boyd. He may have been affected with bleeding at the nose or hemorrhage from his internal injuries.

Sergeant Newman and several patrolmen stationed at Delhi visited the spot, and think they have a strong clew to the robbers. They are now searching the woods and neighborhood.

A party of five suspicious looking characters were seen lying under a tree near Delhi station all Friday afternoon. They were seen by Ed. Russ, of Taylortown, Ky., who said they were better dressed than tramps usually dress. All were smooth-faced except one who had a light mustache. They were also seen by Mrs. John Seible and John Trowell and Walter Holloway, two village boys. They would be able to identify them on sight.

The police officers found a tin bottle and a flat bowler under the tree where the parties had been seen Friday afternoon. The bowler looked smooth as though the parties had sharpened their knives on it.

Four suspicious looking strangers, about half an hour after the attempted train robbery, inquired of Frank Kumpah, a saloon-keeper near Delhi, when a train would come along on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. He informed them and saw them board the train which came along about half an hour later. He thinks he would recognize them again.

The citizens of North Bend, Addyston and the neighboring towns are greatly excited and are scouring the country for the train robbers. Even the farmers for miles around are assisting in the hunt. Some of the police and detectives have returned to the city, while the rest are searching the entire country. There is talk of a big reward being offered for the capture of the robbers. The citizens of Delhi are strangely said to be taking little interest in the affair and there is no excitement there.

A clew has been found as to the direction taken by the train robbers.

Friday night between 11 and 12 five farmers were coming along Delhi pike, about a quarter of a mile the other side of Delhi, driving separate teams, when they were "hopped up" by four young fellows. The robbers said they wanted nothing but money. They obtained only seven cents from one of the party. The man who was relieved of the money turned up his team by the roadside and went back in the direction the robbers went and saw them get into a skiff and row across the river.

Four men have been arrested at Aurora, Ind., who are supposed to be the train robbers. They could give no good account of themselves.

John Taff, bridge watchman about one mile and a half west of Delhi, at 9 o'clock Friday night was attacked by five men, who took away his revolver and knife, and threw him into a ditch. The men proceeded in the direction of Delhi.

ON ACCOUNT OF RELIGION.

The Detroit Catholics Revive the Old Church Troubles.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Two years and one-half ago Father Kolasinski, pastor of the Polish Catholic church of St. Albertus, was accused of divers offenses and deposed by Bishop Borgess. A series of riots followed, in which some blood was shed, and the whole town was kept in a high pitch of excitement for many weeks. Kolasinski finally went to Detroit. He left behind him here between 5,000 and 6,000 adherents, who formed a kind of band and vowed not to be content till their priest was restored to them. Last week it was announced that Bishop Borgess would officiate in St. Albertus church June 24. This caused the Kolasinskians intense uneasiness.

Having sworn that the bishop who deprived them of their beloved pastor, should never officiate in his old place, they sent for Kolasinski, who arrived yesterday. He was given a remarkable reception. Over 3,000 Poles, one-half of them women, fought with each other to get near the priest, kissed the hem of his garments, the ground on which he walked, and prostrated themselves before him. A lot of women, sobbing as if their hearts would break, lifted their idol upon their shoulders and bore him to the parochial school house, where they held a grand and disorderly levee. Kolasinski says he will be reinstated by Bishop Borgess' successor. A collision is expected to occur between the Kolasinskians and Dembrowskites, who are the bishop's supporters.

TWO PRIZE FIGHTS.

"Swipes the Newsboy" Knocked Out. Jack Ryan Ditto.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 11.—"Swipes the Newsboy" and George Young, of Brooklyn, fought eighteen rounds near this place. Young won first blood in the first round. Swipes broke his left arm in the eighteenth round, and being unable to respond to a call of time the fight was awarded Young.

Jack Ryan Defeated.

NEW YORK, L. I., June 11.—Joe O'Day, of Brooklyn, and Jack Ryan, of Providence, fought five rounds. Ryan was knocked out. Both men were badly punished.

Sparring Match Arranged.

BOSTON, June 11.—Johnny Griffin, the Boston feather-weight, and Jack Kenny, of New York, have been matched to spar with regulation gloves. The match is to come off here June 20.

The Cincinnati Press Club.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—The press quarters at the central buildings have been completed and are formally dedicated Saturday afternoon. The quarters present a magnificence of appearance, and are a credit to the commercial commissioners who designed them, as well as the profession. The purpose is to occupy the building during the coming session. More than one thousand editors were invited to the dedication. About two hundred visitors were present. In the evening a grand ball was given at the Gibson house, where there were regular toasts and a good time.

Actions of a Missouri Mob.

KANSAS CITY, June 11.—Governor Martin has received a telegram from the sheriff of Stearns county stating that a body of armed men in civilian dress had taken possession of the town of Higgins, and have driven him out of the county. He adds that it is impossible to get in touch with the leaders of his community, and that for a company of militia to be sent to his assistance at once.

"The Christian Scientist" goes free.

BOSTON, June 11.—The grand jury for Middlesex county, which reported yesterday, found no evidence against Mrs. Alice M. Norton, the C. S. Christian Scientist, of W. M. Miford, charged with manslaughter, in killing her daughter, Mrs. Hattie A. James, by shooting to provide permanent invalidism at the time of her confinement on the 1st of March.

Last Cure Hospital Burned.

MERIDIAN, Miss., June 11.—Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the Faith City Hospital in process of completion at Phenixville yesterday. The \$25,000 insurance paid off.

Mr. Garrett's Body Not Recovered.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—No news of the recovery of the body of Mr. Harrison Garrett has as yet been received.

ABOUT ALASKA.

Its Climate—Varying from Arctic Severity to That of Wonderful Winter Mildness Over Its Vast Area—Its Climate Determined by the Great Seas and Oceans Alongside—The Japanese Black Current—Its Climatic Effects on Vegetation in Alaska—Trees Growing in the Air—Caving Banks on the Yukon—Playing Croquet in the Rain.

In a country of such vast area as that of Alaska, it is natural to expect that equally vast differences of climate should exist; and such is the case. There are points within its domain that have a winter temperature milder or warmer than that of the capital of our country, and areas greater than that of Ohio, which holds the center of population, or Kansas, which contains the geographical center of the United States, having a warmer mean winter temperature than either, while on the other hand there are places inland and along the Arctic coast that enjoy a polar climate in the winter months almost equal to any in that zone famed for its low temperatures at that season. It is seldom that during the summer any part of Alaska is exceedingly warm, as the reverse side of the question, and yet I have been upon the great Yukon river, on that very small part of it within the Arctic regions, too, and between the sun beating down from overhead on a July day, and reflected in my face from the quiet surface of the river, it made about as disagreeable a day for heat as I can remember.

The climate of Alaska can easily be understood by knowing the relation and character of the great seas and oceans that surround its almost rectangular mainland on the three sides of the land. On the north is the Arctic Ocean, whose waters hold drifting ice-packs and ice-floes throughout the summer even, and the contiguous flat country has a polar climate which partakes of and depends upon these conditions, while on the south the Pacific Ocean has an unusually warm temperature for so high a latitude, and the low, mountainous Alpine country of that region is tempered accordingly by these circumstances. Again, Bering Sea, in between the two oceans, partakes of a happy medium in its climatic characteristics, seemingly leaning towards the Arctic Ocean in the winter, and towards the Pacific Ocean in the summer, and thus having a wider range of differences than either of the others.

The Arctic Ocean north of Alaska has no appreciable outlet or inlet to or from other bodies of water except its own, which is adjacent to Siberia on one side and British North America on the other. For many years it was supposed, and published in scientific and other works, that a warm current from the Pacific Ocean across Bering Sea poured northward through Bering strait, and made visible impressions on the ice-laden waters of the Arctic Ocean, especially in the summer, when this part of the polar sea was visited by whaling ships pursuing their peculiar vocations.

The fact that the ice in the spring retreated northward faster just above the strait than anywhere else, bending in a curve, concave to the south, from the Asiatic to the Alaskan shore seemed to confirm this theory that a warm current set northward through this narrow way. This was disputed by some who had investigated the alleged current and who found, even admitting its truth—which they did not—that Bering strait is too narrow and too shallow to admit of enough water pouring through it to have any appreciable influence on such a mighty body as the Arctic Ocean even for the distance claimed to the apex of the concave bow that determined the summer ice-limits in this sea. Without entering into the long-winded discussion, which might be tiresome and show but little regarding the climate of any part of Alaska when settled, it is sufficient to say that the Arctic Ocean is almost practicably a closed sea and, as such, with its polar climate, it throws that climate over the greater part of the northern portion of Alaska and makes itself felt clear to the high mountain range facing the broad Pacific Ocean itself.

But the warm water of the Pacific Ocean changes this cool climate with a wonderful suddenness as soon as the Alaskan coast range of mountains is crossed, and we are on the incisive treading towards that great body of water, and the reason therefore is much more definitely known than that for any other part of our immense colony. It is found in an ocean current that pours its warm waters on the shores of this part of Alaska, and this current has been mapped out through nearly its whole extent almost

INDIAN GRAVES.

It is quite as well as if it were a great road leading over the land. The waters of the broad Pacific, which are heated under a vertical, blistering sun in the tropics, flow westward until they meet the Asiatic shore, where most of that tropic flow is deflected to the northward, along the Chinese and Japanese coast until it meets the Aleutian Islands, which are turned at a southward again along the land of Alaska, and not only tropic but equatorial climate, but also as far south as British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon and California. Every one acquainted with the rudiments of physical geography knows what a great influence hot, tropical ocean current or an ice-laden Arctic current has upon a country where they pour their waters.

Thus England has a mild climate, although as far north as the geographical center of Alaska, as is caused by the gulf stream, and not by the Arctic, for the reason that its harbor open all winter, though those of Quebec and Montreal are closed by the polar current along the Labrador coast, many hundreds of miles to the Arctic circle.

The Pacific Ocean has its gulf stream, too, and the England on which it pours its heated waters is Alaska. The Pacific warm current is called the Japanese current (from having first been investigated on the coast of Japan), and sometimes Japanese black current, from the peculiar color of its water, the name Kuro Shio, also often applied to it, being the Japanese for the same thing.

There is a reverse side to this warmth poured out on Alaskan shores by the black current that occurs when the water wherever it is, is in contact with a naturally cool climate, that is, the moisture held in the air over this tepid current is condensed as clouds, fog and rains which

are poured down over the country facing this great ocean stream. Thus while the coast enjoys a warmer winter climate than some points in our Southern States it also has a wetter one than that of any of our States or Territories, North or South. Sitka, Alaska, is said to have a heavier rain-fall than any point on the American continent outside of the tropics, amounting to 120 to 140 inches every year; nearly all of which falls in the winter season of about eight or nine months in length. In fact, as in the tropics, there is the rainy season and the dry season instead of winter and summer, although the latter terms are used there. While the rainy may be as wet the dry season is no way so parched as in equatorial country; to be exact it is only a slight cessation of the rains, in which the air is still surcharged with moisture, and it only needs a chilly wind from the inland mountain tops to send a fog or rain over the coast.

So great is the moisture in the air along the Pacific slope, summer or winter, that every thing fairly drips with it and the vegetation is rank in the extreme from the effects of its excess. A very curious and almost unusual incident can be described, and is shown in illustration. This is a "totem-pole" of the Indians in Southeastern Alaska, some twenty or thirty feet high, cut from a felled tree which has

poor, Foolish Men.



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work getting my husband to give up his old black brush and the annoyance of having the paste blacking rub off his pants, and about

Wolff's ACME Blackin:

A magnificient Deep Hand Paste which in Men's boots is equal to the best.

WOLFF & HARRIS

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WOLFF &

FARM AND GARDEN.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

An Unpatented Device of Easy Construction for Holding a Cow's Tail in My Time That Promises to Lift a Burden from Summer Milking.

There are numerous patent devices for holding a cow's tail while milking. There are also many ingenious ones, and equally effective, for which no patent has been taken. In Ohio Farmer is described and illustrated the simple plan shown in the cuts.

The device represented in Fig. 1 is simply a stout cord with a loop at one end and a small wire hook at the other.

The cord is just long enough to go twice around the tail, then around the thigh and then hook. If this is too simple, get two pieces of steel wire 8 or 10 inches long, of the size of a knitting needle; bend and loop them together as shown in Fig. 2.

FIG. 1.

Fig. 2. gin to worry the cow and make milking a nuisance.

Hamburg Fowls.

Conspicuous among all living breeds of fowls stand the Hamburg, for they are exceedingly prolific layers. Their eggs, however, run small as regards size, and the fowls do not bear confinement as well as some other breeds. These fowls are remarkable for their beauty, and this fact, along with the drawback of small sized eggs, has had its influence in placing the Hamburg as a fancier's fowl rather than a common purpose bird.



SHAIER PENCILED HAMBURG HEN.

As show birds there are several varieties recognized, among which are the gold penciled, silver penciled, gold spangled, silver spangled and black. The silver penciled variety represented in the cut is an old one—one of the best known, in fact, to fanciers. The black Hamburgs are considered the best for commercial purposes.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Some Facts Regarding a Subject That I Becoming Popular With Many Farmers.

So many different forms of silos are in use, varying in cost and capacity, says The New York World, that lengthy descriptions of them cannot be given, nor is it necessary when the general principle is understood. For a silo of moderate capacity, which is to remain permanently for use from year to year, it will be best when it can be located inside of a barn or some other building, and indeed, in most other cases, to have it all below ground by making an excavation of the size wanted. If the ground is firm cement on the smooth dirt, but if liable to cave in then a brick or stone wall will be required, which must be cemented. One of the advantages of such a silo over those wholly above ground consists in the ease with which it can be filled from the first floor instead of elevating the ensilage in some way to the top of one above ground. In taking out from an underground silo only so much of the top should be removed at a time as is necessary for getting at it conveniently, and the ensilage can be raised in a large tub or square box swung by blocks and tackle, with the aid of a small windlass.

A silo can be made of any form so that air and water are excluded, but it will be found best to make the width about one-third of the length, and the depth may be from twelve feet upward as desired. Large and expensive silos are usually divided into compartments, with various appliances for cutting, filling and emptying, according to the ideas of the owners. It is estimated that for a cow that has pastured for half the year 275 cubic feet of ensilage will generally be sufficient. In locating a silo and determining whether it shall be above or below ground, the conveniences afforded for cutting, filling, emptying and feeding should be primarily considered. In addition to the advantages named, an underground silo is properly made in a permanent affair, and one made above ground, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, is liable to shrinkage and open up, and a large amount of fermenting material in close contact with the boards will soon cause decay.

The can plant is so universally preferred to ensilage in this country that it is necessary to discuss the uses of the different classes. Well grown, and partly, and are more desired, so those to be used as seed to be sown in rows, three feet apart, with stalks one inch apart, and rows, with cultivation enough to keep down the weeds, and the crop should be harvested when the plants begin to flower, and should be hoed to and cut into lengths or less, and should be trampled down fast as cut. It is desirable that the corn of the

cemented silo should be rounder, rather than square, and that the ends and side-slopes should be toward the center, making the diameters at the bottom about a foot less than at the top, when the settling down of the top will prevent any crevice being made at the sides by the shrinkage of the mass below. The ensilage may be covered in various ways. One is with boards covered with earth and stones; another with straw two feet deep and the straw covered with muck or sand. An impression seems to be gaining ground that the very heavy weights once thought necessary may be dispensed with, provided the covering is sufficient to exclude the air, as the tendency of the finely cut mass is to become compact from its own weight. Cutters costing from \$30 or less upward, to be driven by light horse power, can be had from dealers in agricultural implements.

How to Feed Horses.

Horses have small stomachs; remember this. A good plan is to divide corn rations into three daily portions, the hay two. Many object to giving hay just previous to work, as it distends the stomach and causes the animal inconvenience.

Delicate feeders must be tempted to take their rations, and such should never be fed too strongly at one time. A Scotch plate is a rule very generally observed in England—everything cleared up before placing other food in the racks or bangers. A little linsed boiled to a jelly and mixed with the corn is seductive. Hay dampened and salted will tempt others. Beans, a double handful, are a relish in weakly subjects, pale malt for the convalescent or indisposed; damp bran and oats are engaging for others. Some grooms give carrots and turnips in small quantities. Carrots superinduce diabetes if given in excessive quantities. The peculiar habits of horses demand the attention of all horse owners and grooms. A sufficiency of flesh is all that is required, and not "hog fat," or "beastly fat" as some phrase it.

THE FAMOUS "BRICK TEA."

Meanwhile the chief himself produces an oblong block of some dark substance not unlike strong tobacco, but which I recognize at a glance as the famous "brick tea" that is brought on camel back across the whole breadth of Asia to Russia's great annual fair at Nijni-Novgorod. Knocking off one corner of the "brick," he crumbles it to a small camp kettle that is steaming on the top of one of those brass Russian tea urns which are now beginning to be known to the west by the name of samovar (literally "self-boiler").

In a trice the whole tent is filled with a fragrance of strong, rich, aromatic tea; and I, knowing by experience the reviving power of this national drink, reach out my hand eagerly for the wooden bowl into which it is poured. But alas! the old khan, following the traditions of his race, has made my tea in what is called "Mogul fashion," i. e., with salt instead of sugar, and mutton fat instead of milk, the result being something so amazingly nasty that, however invaluable as an emetic, it really does seem rather out of place as an article of breakfast. However, I succeed thanks to a diction that has, of course, every out-and-out native dish from Siam to Panama in getting it down without any display of uneasiness for emotion, although the floating fat leaves so many long icicles of hot liquid grease hanging to my moustache as to make me look like a fancy sketch of "Father Christmas."

A Convenient Cattle Stall.

Among farm conveniences recommended at one of the western farmers institutes is the cattle stall here illustrated. The Minnesota Farmer describes it as follows:

Each animal requires a space three to four feet in width, according to size. The platform upon which the animal is to stand should be about five feet long, including a space of one foot in width slatted, for the hind feet to stand upon. The spaces between the slats should not be more than three-fourths of an inch in width. Every slat should rest edgewise upon end supports; that is, the wide way of the slats should be in a vertical direction. Under this grating a space four to six inches in depth is left open as far back as the solid floor. All that is liquid falls beneath, and can be scraped out with a hoe or some tool made for the purpose.

ITGE SLADS OF BREAD.

My bowl is promptly realied, and the khan, noticing that the tea is too hot for me to drink at a draught, pulls out of his pocket a huge wooden spoon literally caked with dirt, which he carefully cleans with his tongue and then offers it to me as a special honor. Luckily I have the presence of mind to evade this alarming courtesy by saying that I do not hold myself worthy to use the private spoon of so great a chief, a compliment that evidently pleases the worthy barbarian not a little.

ITGE SLADS OF BREAD.

By this time our breakfast is cooked, and in default of any plates to eat it with, the young Tartar serves out to us by way of platters huge slabs of bread from a plank of wheaten cake nearly as tall as himself in the farther corner of the tent. For in Central Asia bread is sold not by the pound, but by the sheet, and an ordinary lepeshka (cake), which may be bought for a few cents, is quite big enough for a ten-year-old boy to lie upon. Whether the native bakers give their peculiar shape to these giant biscuits as I have heard, a waggish Russian officer assured by lying down and rolling upon them, I cannot say; but I can testify that whether eaten fresh or crisped in the sun they are extremely nourishing and good.

And now the contents of the caldron are turned out, and one glance at the mass of bluish stringy flesh tells me that the meat is camel. This is an ominous discovery, for I do not need to be told that in these days of Russian desert transport and field hospital, a camel is far too valuable to be killed for food, and that when you find him lying in a Tartar bowl of fare you may be pretty sure that he has either died of old age or of disease. But it is all the breakfast that we are likely to get within twenty-five or thirty miles; so I take a lump of the first upon my tablet of bread, and set to work tooth and nail.

In truth, the dainty requires the full exercise of both, being as tender as the Atlantic cable; and it is quite an open question of whether the meat or my teeth shall give way first. But the old khan kindly comes to the rescue by tearing off one of the softer portions of his hump and cramming it into my mouth with fingers as black and greasy as a stoker's. The meal concludes with a brimming bowl of some gray sub and liquor, which I guess at once to be the famous Tartar "kumys" (fermented mare's milk), and inwardly wonder what those who see it in the streets of New York and London would say if they could see in what places and by what people it is manufactured.

David Key in The Cosmopolitan.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

A. B. Allen says: The first thing in the morning is to water the horse, which should be done before feeding, otherwise it might work more or less of the food just eaten undigested from the stomach.

A Vermont maple sugar maker says that the great point is to keep the sap pure and clean so as to retain its original color; this once lost or lessened cannot be regained.

A Connecticut farmer claims for common unbleached muslin, that it makes satisfactory covering for hot beds, and at a much less cost than glass.

A Maryland farmer tells that low wagons with wide tires make easier work in hauling out manure.

John M. Stahl believes that no improvement in southern agriculture would be of greater advantage than making sheep rearing an important industry. No animal is so well adapted to the purification and enrichment of worn out lands that are given over to noxious growths.

As soon as young seedling plants of any kind show a third or fourth leaf they should be "pricked out" in a bed, with suitable heat for their needs, says W. D. Philbrick.

A New York horticulturist reports having applied liquid manure to a peach orchard last year with excellent success.

A TARTAR TEA PARTY.

AN EXPERIENCE WHICH TRIES A TRAVELER'S STOMACH.

How "Brick Tea" Is Made "Mogul Fashion"—A Private Wooden Spoon—Stabs From a Plank of Bread—Eating Camel's Flesh—"Kumys."

"Welcome under the shadow of my poor tent, A-k-beg" (white chief), says the khan, lifting the door curtain to let me enter; "all that I have is yours."

As I enter the tent I unroll my revolver and lay it on the ground, while the khan puts down his gun beside it, thus signifying that we are friends and brothers pledged to do each other no harm. Then my host's son, a tall active young fellow, whose jet black eyes and prominent features betray an admixture of Persian blood, rises and greets me with a guttural "Salam aleikum!" (peace be with you), for the Mohammedan salutations are the same in all the languages of the east, an additional bond of union between Mussulmans.

I reply with the customary formula, "With you be peace," and then the worthy khan, by way of making me specially comfortable, spreads out for me a newly fayed sheep-skin with the bloody side uppermost, and kindly invites me to seat myself on it in my white cotton trousers! To refuse would be a mortal sin; but I contrive to drag across the raw hide a corner of one of the sheets of felt that are scattered over the floor, on which I squat myself cross-legged to await the coming of breakfast.

This is evidently not far off; but lest my patience should fail before its appearance, the young chief offers to me (as I do to the worn out Sisera thirty-five centuries ago) an earthen jar brimful of treacle milk. The cool draught is deliciously refreshing, though not to be enjoyed without some difficulty, the milk being so covered with tiles as to look like a closely printed sheet of newspaper.

THE FAMOUS "BRICK TEA."

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ITGE SLADS OF BREAD.

And now the contents of the caldron are turned out, and one glance at the mass of bluish stringy flesh tells me that the meat is camel. This is an ominous discovery, for I do not need to be told that in these days of Russian desert transport and field hospital, a camel is far too valuable to be killed for food, and that when you find him lying in a Tartar bowl of fare you may be pretty sure that he has either died of old age or of disease. But it is all the breakfast that we are likely to get within twenty-five or thirty miles; so I take a lump of the first upon my tablet of bread, and set to work tooth and nail.

In truth, the dainty requires the full exercise of both, being as tender as the Atlantic cable; and it is quite an open question of whether the meat or my teeth shall give way first. But the old khan kindly comes to the rescue by tearing off one of the softer portions of his hump and cramming it into my mouth with fingers as black and greasy as a stoker's. The meal concludes with a brimming bowl of some gray sub and liquor, which I guess at once to be the famous Tartar "kumys" (fermented mare's milk), and inwardly wonder what those who see it in the streets of New York and London would say if they could see in what places and by what people it is manufactured.

David Key in The Cosmopolitan.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

A. B. Allen says: The first thing in the morning is to water the horse, which should be done before feeding, otherwise it might work more or less of the food just eaten undigested from the stomach.

A Vermont maple sugar maker says that the great point is to keep the sap pure and clean so as to retain its original color; this once lost or lessened cannot be regained.

A Connecticut farmer claims for common unbleached muslin, that it makes satisfactory covering for hot beds, and at a much less cost than glass.

A Maryland farmer tells that low wagons with wide tires make easier work in hauling out manure.

John M. Stahl believes that no improvement in southern agriculture would be of greater advantage than making sheep rearing an important industry. No animal is so well adapted to the purification and enrichment of worn out lands that are given over to noxious growths.

As soon as young seedling plants of any kind show a third or fourth leaf they should be "pricked out" in a bed, with suitable heat for their needs, says W. D. Philbrick.

A New York horticulturist reports having applied liquid manure to a peach orchard last year with excellent success.

WHY BOWDEN WAS SLAUGHTERED.

He Left the Curtains on Pennsylvania's Famous Convention.

While Mr. Scott was expected to boss the Pennsylvania convention, the case with which his Cleveland machine did its work was the subject of a great deal of comment at Washington. Scott was frequently and with evident gratification that the affair was simply an endorsement of Mr. Cleveland and his policy by the unshaded enthusiasm of the Pennsylvanians. He saw nothing else in it, he said, and naturally was averse to "charging any of it to his own 'bossism.' The fact of the matter which he did not express was that Mr. Cleveland had turned over to him the entire administration patronage, and that the party had not principle enough to refuse the bait.

Mr. Bowden was indignant over the result. "Mad" goes only a little way to ward expressing his feelings.

"There has been no Democratic convention," he said. "It was a Scott convention, a millionaire convention. All the Federal officeholders were there, it was controlled by officeholders and those to whom patronage was promised. The people were fooled with the promise of patronage which they could never get. Mr. Scott posed as representing the administration. He is received at the White House.

"Mrs. Cleveland came to bear his tariff speech in the house. The people in Pennsylvania were deceived by all this to think that he has unlimited power in the distribution of patronage. They all rushed to get something in the convention, and the gag was applied. It was a sorry day for the Democracy of Pennsylvania. They will hear from it in November. They cannot control my action in congress, I told them so. The convention was the most outrageous exhibition ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. There was never anything like it."

He said much more, all going to show the intensity of his feelings. He said they told him that he could go to the national convention if he would promise to vote for the Mills bill. This he declined to do, and they slaughtered him.

Mr. Randall, who has had considerable experience in the ups and downs of political life, as usual made no display of his feelings, though he had no hesitation in saying that he did not like the result. He thought Mr. Scott had made a mistake, and that the convention had made an equally bad one in following him, but he did not expect them to find it out at all once.

Among the members there was little belief of the genuineness of the platform, and the whole comment was upon Scott's ability to whip the party so thoroughly into the support of what they obviously did not believe.

Action Again Postponed.

WASHING, JUNE 12.—At a meeting of the senate committee on the judiciary this morning action

CHAPMAN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bell received a teacher's certificate at the recent examination.

We are informed that while Wm. Findlay was away from home last week, he visited Washington, D. C. Wonder what he was after?

George Williams and Joseph Reese started last Tuesday for Washington Territory, where they expect to make their future home. In their going our village loses two of our best young men, and we wish them success in their new Western home.

The contract for building a new school house in District No. 6 was awarded to Daniel Bliter, of Canal Fulton, for \$2,470. The building will be large enough to seat sixty-four scholars. It will be the most costly that has ever been erected in this township, and it has caused considerable dissatisfaction on account of the extra expense.

Mrs. Sarah Forrest, who has been suffering from cancer for the last eighteen months, died on Thursday, June 7, aged sixty-eight years. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon, the remains being interred in the Chapman cemetery. The deceased was an amiable lady, and leaves a husband and five affectionate children to mourn her departure.

Canal Fulton has become a noted rendezvous for sports. A one-hundred yard foot race will take place there on Saturday, the 16th inst., for a fifty dollar purse between David Williams and Wm. Peffer, and will be run on the dash. Arrangements are also completed for a one-hundred yard dash in the 50th waving Saturday at the same place, for a one-hundred dollar purse between T. S. Williams, the noted runner, and Robert Clegg, of Mt.剖, the latter to have one yard start.

Quite a change has taken place in the Youngstown Coal Company. Messrs. C. Russ and M. W. Wilson having disposed of their interest, George W. Phillips, Wm. R. Pendleton, John Bingham the sole owners. The new company is to be the manager of the company to purchase large tracts of land and take the water out of the old Willow mine thereby allowing them to work with more safety and giving them the opportunity of taking all the coal out. We hope their expectations may be fully realized.

NAVARE.

Miss Fazie Johnson, of Belpre, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. M. H. Smith.

The base ball game between the Fats and Leans, Wednesday afternoon stood 93 to 11 in favor of the Leans.

Olden's Day was observed very appropriately at the U. B. Club last Sunday evening. The decorations were beautiful.

Miss One Ash, who has been visiting for some time at the home of Mayor Biddle, started for her home at Canal Winchester, on Saturday.

Miss Anna Luke, who has taught the primary department of our school for the past four years with great success, has been elected to a position in the primary schools in Canton, at a salary of \$45.

Married, Wednesday morning at the St. Clements church, Mr. John Schrader of Massillon, to Miss Emma Hug of this place. A splendid reception was given at the Hug home in the afternoon and evening.

The young ladies of Navarre, each called for a young gentleman, and surprised Jakey Fribley with a leap year party Wednesday evening. It was a complete success and is pronounced "the party of the season."

Mr. John Miller, one of our oldest and best citizens died at his home, about two miles from town, Saturday morning, June 9, and was buried Monday morning at the Massillon cemetery, the funeral sermon being preached by Rev. Best, of that place.

Mrs. Dora West, who lived at this place a great many years, but moved to Webster City, Iowa, a few years ago, died and was brought back and her remains interred in the family burial lot in the Massillon cemetery, last week.

Burial Reform.

The Council of the Burial Reform Association has issued a circular urging the adoption of the following:

The exercise of economy and simplicity in everything appertaining to the funeral, the use of plain hearts.

The misuse of crepe, sarcin, feathers, velvet trappings and the like.

The avoiding of all unchristian and heathen emblems, and the use of any floral decorations beyond a few carnations.

The discouraging of gambling and drinking in connection with funerals.

The discouraging of any but immediate members of the family from accompanying the body to the grave, but nothing in these rules and regulations shall be considered as discouraging the attendance of persons at the grave in connection with the holding of religious services.

The despising of the idea that all of the club money or society money must be spent on the funeral.

The early interment of the body in soil sufficient and suitable for its resumption to its ultimate elements.

The use of such materials for the coffin as will rapidly decay after burial.

The encouragement, on sanitary grounds of the removal, in crowded districts, of the body to a mortuary, instead of retaining it in the rooms occupied by the living.

The impressing upon officers of public charity and correction the claim of the poorest to proper and reverent burial.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC EXOTIC.



Extra care must be taken of it, as it cannot be replaced. —Tid Bits.

PITH AND POINT OF POLITICS.

First Volley of Small Arms in the Great Battle—The Enemy Riddled.

The Youngstown Telegram says that Mr. Edward Ritter, who has just returned from a visit to Germany, found in that country an almost universal sentiment in favor of the adoption of free trade—by the United States. But they want protective laws for themselves, and have them too. That's about the way it goes—Cleveland Leader.

A new edition of the president's order against the pernicious activity of office holders in politics is understood to be in preparation, the original issue being now out of print—Philadelphia Times.

Brothers! the Mills bill to reduce the tariff is the first step toward one room for an American family. Fight it without delay and fight it to its death, and then make your tariff so protective as to shut out cheap foreign labor in the form of manufactured goods.—New York Sun.

It is generally acknowledged now that the Pennsylvania Democrats, the worst of the barge-raisers, are a menace to any man or woman who has to earn a living—San Francisco Call and Daily.

Four years of Cleveland with a congress that would put his dangerous theories in the form of law is a menace to any man or woman who has to earn a living—San Francisco Call and Daily.

The free traders simply very simply ask the Am. Am. mechanic to consent to having his tax reduced to a level with that of the European competitor. The request seems to be based upon the theory that Am. Am. is a vast charity institution for the relief of foreign paupers—Philadelphia Press.

Ignorance, lack of responsibility, desire to appear wise on tariff matters, indifference to the demands of northern labor and the cunning manipulation of the agents of foreign interests have all contributed to the Mill bill. The demands of the mechanics are not part of it what ever—New York Press.

The Indians have Cleveland for the civil service, and promises he has not fulfilled—Cleveland Journal.

Every time a track has been attempted in the Democratic party in the country it has resulted in a broad public credit and a long national debt. Let any Democratic organ deny this success fully—Lincoln (Neb.) News.

Protection has lowered the price of every manufactured product, reduced taxation lower than in any other country, and kept wages fully 50 per cent higher. Is there anything wrong about such a system?—Marshall Statesman.

Before Mr. Cleveland could hopefully begin his campaign he had to go to his party, adopt its political morals, throw reform overboard, and rely on the free trade issue to hold the men who always were for that first, and for reform as an incident or as a cloak.—New York Mail and Express.

The solid south is waving square miles of bloody shirt where the north waves square inches of it, and yet there are some Republicans who almost faint away at the mere mention of the garment.—Detroit Tribune.

The Detroit Tribune asks "Will Harper's Weekly support Cleveland for re-election?" In response to which, permit us to say "Will a mug wump?"—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Randall's devotion to the Democratic party has never been open to question, and his words will carry conviction to thousands of Democrats in the doubtful states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. He is in favor of protection because he knows that it is beneficial to the country—Denver Republican.

"Lower prices mean lower wages," but the rampant free trader does not dwell upon this point. The intelligent work man, however, does a little thinking on the subject. If he is making good wages he does not mind paying a fair price for what he wants.—Anniston (Ala.) Hot Blast (Ind.).

Differences and Distinction.

With 2,000 rice growers in this country the N. S. A. is proposing to protect them by a duty of 100 per cent. With 40,000 wool growers it proposes to take off all protection whatever. This illustrates the fundamental idea of the bill that protection is a matter which depends exclusively on whether the protected industries vote the Democratic ticket or not.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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